

L 525 - National/Regional Category

BACKGROUND: The National/Regional category consists of demonyms (i.e., a word or phrase used to refer to people who reside in, or are natives of, a place). In MARC authority records the National/Regional category is represented by the three-letter code **nat**.

The following levels of demonyms are in scope for LCDGT.

<u>People from...</u>	<u>Examples</u>
Continents	Europeans North Americans
Supra-national regions	Central Europeans Middle Easterners
Countries	Germans Mexicans
Sub-national regions	Flemings New Englanders
First-level administrative subdivisions of countries	Bavarians Californians

This instruction sheet provides specific guidelines on assigning terms from the National/Regional category to bibliographic records and to authority records for works or persons, as well as guidelines on establishing new terms in the category. For examples of MARC 21 records to which demographic group terms have been assigned, see

- L 550 - MARC Coding for Audience in Bibliographic and Work Authority Records
- L 555 - MARC Coding for Creators in Bibliographic and Work Authority Records
- L 560 - MARC Coding for Entity Attributes in Personal Name Authority Records

For examples of MARC 21 authority records for LC demographic group terms, see L 545 - MARC Authority Records for LCDGT.

1. Assigning terms in bibliographic records and authority records for works or persons.

a. General rule. Assign terms in accordance with the special provisions below, and with the following instruction sheets.

- L 480 - Assignment of Terms: Audience Characteristics
- L 485 - Assignment of Terms: Creator Characteristics
- L 490 - Assignment of Terms: Entity Attributes for Persons

b. Natives of a place vs. residents of a place. Assign a term from the Nationality/Regional category based on statements that indicate current or former residence in a place. Do not attempt to distinguish between people who were born and/or grew up in a place and those who moved to that place later in their lives. Do not attempt to discern immigration and naturalization status, except as explicitly indicated on the resource itself.

Examples:

<u>Information</u>	<u>Term</u>
A life-long resident of Manitoba	Manitobans
A native Pennsylvanian who now lives in Virginia	Pennsylvanians Virginians
A Southerner "through and through"	Southerners (United States)
A guide to the EU for residents of Europe.	Europeans
A guide for French expatriates living in Belgium [Naturalization and immigration status is explicitly indicated by the resource. The intended audience is French expatriates, not Belgians. Further, the resource is unlikely to be useful for Belgians.]	Expatriates French

c. Levels of jurisdiction not established. In most cases, jurisdictional levels below the first-level administrative subdivisions of countries (e.g., a state, a province) are not in scope for LCDGT. When the audience or creator/contributor of a resource resides in a lower jurisdictional level (e.g., a city, town, or county), assign the term for the demonym associated with the first-level administrative subdivision.

Exception: Demonyms associated with a country's capital or other prominent city may be established in LCDGT.

Examples:

Information: An author from Schongau, Germany
Term: Bavarians

Information: A collection of short stories by authors from Dutchess County, New York
Term: New Yorkers (New York State)

Information: A directory of city services for residents of Greenhorn, Oregon
Term: Oregonians

Information: An author from Chicago, Illinois

Term: Chicagoans

Information: A directory of polling places in Budapest, Hungary for the 2022 parliamentary election

Term: Budapestians

d. Post-coordinating with terms from the Ethnic/Cultural category. Optionally, terms from the National/Regional category may be assigned along with those from the Ethnic/Cultural category, if the National/Regional term is immediately apparent and it would increase access. The terms are not redundant, even if they share some wording, because they are from different categories.

Example:

An author self-identifies as a Japanese Canadian. Assign **Japanese Canadians** from the Ethnic/Cultural category. Optionally also assign **Canadians** from the Nationality/Regional category if it would provide useful access.

2. Proposing terms.

a. General rule. Establish terms according to the guidelines in L 435-L 465 and the special provisions below.

b. Form of term.

(1) English speaking countries. Establish terms in English using the demonym found in reference sources. If a demonym for a place does not exist or is not in widespread use, establish the term in the form **[name of place] residents**.

Examples:

Pennsylvanians

Connecticut residents

If a country has more than one official language and one of those languages is English, establish the terms in English and make a UF from the other official language forms.

Example:

Canadians

UF Canadiens

(2) Countries that are not English speaking. Prefer to establish demonyms in English for places in countries that are not English speaking, using the form found in English language reference sources. If an English-language demonym cannot be found, establish the term in the form **[name of place]**

residents. The [name of place] can be based on the authorized access point form of the place in the LC/NACO Authority File.

Example:

Siberians

Altaiskii kraï residents

c. Conflicts. In case of conflict, qualify both terms according to the examples in the following chart.

<u>Administrative level of conflict examples</u>	
Country conflicts with another country	Congolese (Brazzaville)
	Congolese (Democratic Republic)
Country conflicts with a first level administrative subdivision	Georgians (Republic of Georgia)
	Georgians (State of Georgia)
First-level administrative subdivision conflicts with another first-level administrative subdivision	Washingtonians (District of Columbia)
	Washingtonians (Washington State)
Region conflicts with another region	Southerners (United States)

Do not consider demonyms for local places below the first-level administrative subdivision when testing for conflict.

Exception: The term for residents of New York State is established in the form **New Yorkers (New York State)** to distinguish it from the demonym for New York City.

d. References.

(1) Used For references. Make UFs for synonymous words and phrases in English that are found during the course of authority research.

Example:

Arkansans

UF Arkansians

UF Arkansawyans

UF Arkansawyers

Optionally, make UFs for foreign-language demonyms in the language(s) of the country. For non-Latin languages, both the native script form and the systematically romanized form using

the ALA-LC Romanization Tables may be provided. It is not necessary to code the 008/29 Reference Evaluation byte to “b” when non-Latin terms are added as UFs.

Examples:

Walloons

UF Waals

UF Wallons

[Wallonia is in Belgium, where the official languages are French and Dutch. Walloons is English, Waals is Dutch, and Wallons is French.]

Bavarians

UF Bayern

[Bavaria is in Germany, and the German demonym for Bavarians is Bayern]

Siberians

UF Сиби́ряки

UF Sibiríʹa`ki

(2) **Broader terms.** Make a single BT according to the examples in the following chart.

<u>If the term is the demonym for a...</u>	<u>Then the BT is the demonym for the...</u>
Continent	[no BT]
Country Americans Lebanese	Continent BT North Americans BT Asians
Supra-national region Western Europeans	Continent BT Europeans
Sub-national region Southerners (United States)	Country BT Americans
First-level administrative subdivision* Ontarians	Country BT Canadians

Exception:* For a territory that is on a continent other than the continent of its controlling jurisdiction, provide two broader terms, one for the demonym of the controlling jurisdiction, and the other for the demonym of the continent that includes the territory. For example, French Guiana is an overseas department of France located in South America. **French Guianese therefore has two broader terms, **French** and **South Americans**.

(3) **Related terms.** In the case of a jurisdictional name change, headings may exist for both the former and later jurisdiction names. Link these records with RT references.

Example:

Aquitains

RT Nouvelle-Aquitains

Nouvelle-Aquitains

RT Aquitains

[In 2016, Aquitaine merged with the regions of Limousin and Poitou-Charentes to form Nouvelle-Aquitaine.]